

It occurs to me, Mr. Speaker, that the United States and the rest of the free world ought now to get behind Premier George Papadopoulos and Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and give these two Greek leaders a chance to implement this constitution as quickly as possible.

There can be no question that during the past 17 months under the administration of this present caretaker government, substantial improvements have been made in the economy and the industrial development of Greece.

I am sure that at this late date, we can all agree that the bloodless coup of April 21, 1967, saved Greece from turmoil which would have weakened her to such a degree that she could have been easy prey for Communist aggression.

The full significance of April 21, 1967, comes into sharp focus only when we recognize the arrogant invasion of Czechoslovakia by Communist troops.

There is no question in my mind that the present regime saved Greece from a Communist takeover.

Immediately after taking over, Premier Papadopoulos and his aids promised the people of Greece a referendum on a new constitution.

They have kept their word and it is understandable that Premier Papadopoulos now states that the huge outpouring of support for the constitution indicates an acceptance by the Greek people of the policies instituted by this caretaker government.

I have every reason to believe, based on my personal discussions with Premier Papadopoulos, that the provisions of this constitution will be instituted much quicker than many critics in the outside world would want to believe. There is no question in my mind that the present government wants to return Greece to normalcy as quickly as possible.

We have already seen this Greek Government writeoff debts to the Agricultural Bank of Greece totaling more than \$250 million to help families in rural areas.

During the past 17 months we have seen several huge industries and large-scale development works started in rural areas and a whole new constellation of foreign investors are now working on various projects for the industrialization of Greece.

It would be my hope that those who have been so quick to criticize this caretaker Government would now exert their influence in helping it and encouraging it to implement as quickly as possible the 138-article charter and in particular, those 12 amendments which have been temporarily suspended until the Government decides to bring them into force.

These 12 articles provide for civil liberties, political and party life, and elections.

I am sure that Premier Papadopoulos will want to implement the provisions of this constitution, including the 12 suspended articles as quickly as he is able to determine that Greece has returned to normalcy.

We in the United States can contribute toward hurrying that day along sub-

stantially by giving this Government a helping hand and by assisting it in securing its own position against the constant threats of Greece's Communist neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the first order of business for the United States is to resume immediately unfettered exchange of military aid to the people of Greece.

Greece is our southern anchor in NATO and with the ever-growing threat of the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean, I believe we ought to give Greece the aircraft, the mine sweepers, and all the other equipment that the military leaders of Greece believe they need to play an effective role in the NATO defense perimeter.

I believe we should also open up new avenues of aid to the Greek Government through the International Monetary Fund and the various other programs to help Greece expand her economy and develop a secure industrial base.

One thing that the United States can do immediately with no further delay is to give the Government of Greece our surplus heavy earth-moving equipment which would help in restoring much of the countryside ravaged by recent earthquakes.

And finally, Mr. Speaker, I believe the United States ought to offer the caretaker Government of Greece a sincere hand of assistance in restoring the full democratic processes to that Government as quickly as possible.

There continues to linger in our country in some departments an attitude of dealing with this caretaker Government at arm's length.

Those who fail to recognize that we need Greece in NATO a great deal more than Greece needs us are doing a disservice to the institutions of freedom.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the honest and sincere effort of the people of Greece to return to normalcy as demonstrated in their huge outpouring in support of the constitution should be sufficient notice to the United States that we ought to help them in every way possible.

CONGRESSMAN WHALEN HONORS JIM FAIN, EDITOR OF THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 8, 1968

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Awards Council of Dayton, Ohio, has selected Mr. James E. Fain, the editor of the Dayton Daily News, as the recipient of the annual individual award for 1968.

The presentation will be made on the evening of Friday, October 11, 1968, in Dayton, which lies within my district.

I would like to take this opportunity to join with the council in honoring Jim Fain on this occasion.

The function of a newspaper is to inform and uplift the public. The Dayton Daily News has striven consistently to

adhere to this philosophy. The lion's share of the credit for this goes to Jim Fain who has been relentless in the cause of journalistic excellence.

In addition to being an aggressive editor, Jim has devoted his considerable talents as a writer to a column on the editorial page of the Dayton Daily News. The subjects he has discussed are so varied that they fall into no specific pattern.

Jim's observations are not invariably well received by the readership, Mr. Speaker. In fact, should this ever become the case, I am certain he would begin to have second thoughts about the advisability of continuing to write them. More often than not, judging by the periodically voluminous letters to the editor which appear and by conversations in Dayton, Jim's comments generate reactions of no small intensity. The result very frequently is meaningful dialog or, minimally, the development of some thought about a given issue.

In this respect, Jim serves as an acerbic barb and a major contributor to the preservation of the concept of free speech and thought. His columns reflect the journalistic prerogative of calling a spade a spade.

In his 15 years in Dayton, he has become an integral part of it and its future.

If the schedule of the House permits, I hope to be present personally on Friday night to join in honoring Jim Fain. If not, then I hope these words will speak for me.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1968

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for allowing me to participate in this discussion.

The ruthless invasion of Czechoslovakia, last month, by Soviet forces should pain all those who love freedom, for the move was made to stifle the spirit of a people who dared to express individualism.

Czechoslovakia, through the 1920's and 1930's, had been the showcase of democracy in Central Europe. It was a prosperous and productive nation of different national groups who had learned to live together. The agreement at Munich betrayed Czechoslovakia and doomed her to conquest by Hitler and to eventual subjugation by the Russians.

While I recognize that our Government was in no position to commit troops at the time of the Russian invasion, I feel strongly that we should take economic action that will make those who crushed Czechoslovakia reconsider their action.

If the cold war refrigerates to its 1950 temperature, the onus is on the Russians, but the Czechs unfortunately are the first victims.

THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNION
TEMPLE**HON. FRANK J. BRASCO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 8, 1968

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, may I call your attention to the forthcoming 120th anniversary celebration of Union Temple, 17 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, the oldest reform synagogue in Brooklyn and Long Island.

A year-long series of events have been planned to commemorate the anniversary which will be climaxed with a dinner to be held at the Plaza Hotel on Saturday evening, June 7, 1969. Four living past presidents, including the president, will be honored by the 600-family congregation at this event.

The four past presidents are former Supreme Court Justice Emil N. Baar; State Comptroller Arthur Levitt; Edward Elman, and Morris Messing as well as Charles Rockmore, industrialist and president.

Dr. Maurice N. Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, will be the guest speaker at the opening convocation. The event, consisting of Sabbath services, will be held on Friday, October 25, 8:15 p.m.

Paul Kwartin, noted American cantor, accompanied by Union Temple's augmented choir of 22 voices, will perform the Hebrew Musical Liturgy, directed by Joe Hansen. A reception will round out the event.

Rabbi A. Stanley Dreyfus, spiritual leader of the temple, will conduct the Sabbath services. He is a great believer in American liberal Judaism. Rabbi Dreyfus has served the ministry both in this country and in London, England. He was ordained in the rabbinate in June 1946.

He was awarded Master of Hebrew Letters Degree from the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and has been affiliated with Union Temple since August 1965. His 23 years of experience as a spiritual leader is serving him well in the preparing of programs for the 120th anniversary of Union Temple.

Union Temple's congregation, whose membership includes many leaders in public, religious, philanthropic, and civic life of the community, grew out of the merger in 1921 of two synagogues—Temple Beth Elohim of Williamsburg, known as the Keap St. Temple and Temple Israel.

Temple Beth Elohim of Williamsburg was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1851. In 1876 it built Keap St. Temple. Temple Israel, founded in 1869, built its temple at Lafayette and Bedford Avenue, which later was taken over by the city for its Brooklyn traffic court.

Since the merger, Union Temple flourished. The present 10-story Union Temple building was erected in 1926. During the process of construction, the congregation was invited to worship in the Duryea Presbyterian Church. This was the first time in the history of Brooklyn that a Jewish congregation worshipped in a Christian church.

Union Temple has been described as the "Community House Ideal"—a meeting place for social, educational, athletic, as well as religious activities.

Past presidents of the temple include Arthur Levitt, State Comptroller; Supreme Court Justice Emil N. Baar; the late Supreme Court Justice Charles M. Cohen, Edward Elman, president of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, and Morris Messing, industrialist and communal leader.

SHAMEFUL MALADMINISTRATION

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 8, 1968

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, in an address delivered August 19 on the occasion of his assumption of the presidency of the American Agricultural Economics Association in Bozeman, Mont., Prof. Harold F. Breimyer of the University of Missouri had some pointed criticism of the "maladministration" of the Department of Agriculture Under Secretary Orville Freeman.

With a long-needed change in Department leadership now only a matter of a few months, Mr. Breimyer's comments are especially pertinent, and hopefully will help to guide Mr. Freeman's successor to better ways. Here are excerpts from his talk:

Of the six categories, the two that interest us most and that present the most awesome issues of conflict of purpose are the traditional research and education activities on the one hand, and the commodity operations on the other. Make no mistake about it, the commodity management activities dominate the Department. In them lies the most entrenched power. They are the most politically sensitive. The interests of those operations, expressed honestly and sincerely, blanket the Department; they conflict with various other activities and most sharply with the objectivity and academic-style integrity that must mark research, education and statistical reporting.

Let me cite a couple of instances of built-in conflict. One relates to that tried-and-tested service, economic outlook work. Probably this best epitomizes the equilibrium-analysis economist applying his skills in the public service. The extent to which the commodity operations of the Department interfere with accurate and effective outlook work has seldom been acknowledged. What is the outlook for the price of grains? Ingenious statistical analyses are useful but equally relevant would be a reading on the state of mind of managers of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Very often, the prospects for prices of grain are affected crucially by the decisions of the CCC in managing in stocks. Or consider the unforeseeable Foreign Agricultural Service negotiations and policies with regard to exports, particularly in concessionary sales. On several occasions the fall outlook for commodities such as soybeans, as published by hardworking economists in the USDA, has proved too bearish, as the FAS followed its calendar of being conservative in September, hopeful in January, and proud of success in June. If the FAS were not so cautious in September it could not look so good in June. All this is understandable and even rational, but it interferes with accurate outlook forecasting . . .

What about research? On this I choose words carefully. Doubtless both physical research and economic research remote from Department operating programs are safely insulated. As to whether all economic research is untouched, the test is whether the mandate of separating general economic studies from operating program analysis is being observed. For every economic program, program analysis should be conducted. But it should be identified as such and sharply distinguished from traditional economic studies. Although the publication policies of the Department that seem to be directed mainly to ensuring that nothing shall be released that is derogatory toward the Department's operating programs or policy stands . . .

The segregation of commodity programs including program analysis from conventional economic work is made more difficult by one grievous error in the Department's administrative structure. It is the placing of the Director of Agricultural Economics in the ambiguous and conflicting double assignment of supervising the Department's economic and statistical functions on the one hand, and of serving as the principal policy advisor to the Secretary on the other. Although the record of incumbents in that position to date is exemplary this does not divert from the basic structural flaw which invites compromising one in favor of the other. My judgment on this trends on some toes, but if we value the integrity of economic inquiry we must cultivate conditions that conduce toward it.

Lastly, the quasi-judicial responsibilities of the Department. No role of the agency and the Secretary is more sensitive and more vital or more urgently requires spotless performance. In several assignments the Secretary plays such a role. One is the regulation of public livestock and poultry markets under the Packers and Stockyards Act, and of commodity trading under the Commodity Exchange Act. A second is the administration of marketing orders and agreements. This second kind of assignment could become more general if U.S. agriculture should go the bargaining route that many groups advocate. In most bargaining proposals, the Secretary is given a combined administrative and umpiring function.

A common technique in administering marketing orders is the public hearing. This provides for airing opposing views, for rendering an objective and impartial decision based on the findings, and for them publishing the decisions and the reasons therefor. To work fairly, such a system must be governed by a code of procedures. For many years this was the common law concept of due process, but in 1946 the Congress enacted the Administrative Procedure Act. A primary clause in the Act requires that whenever a decision is required by statute to be based on evidence in a record, the only evidence to be considered is that which is brought forth in the record of the hearing and made public. Implementing this provision, the USDA has long had an internal regulation decreeing that once the hearing is closed, no member of the Department shall discuss the content of a marketing order hearing with any interested party.

It is a distressing fact that in recent years the conduct of top USDA officials has been a travesty on this due process rule. The malfeasance has been most obvious in milk order affairs. In my observation the public hearing has sometimes been little more than motion necessarily gone through.

The climax came in the decision to lift dairy price supports this year to the maximum permitted by law. It has been reported widely and reliably that the decision was made at the highest executive level in the political setting I have just named, and the task of Department officials was essentially to find language to rationalize it.